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Possibilites of a Can of Paint

Susan Z. Wilder

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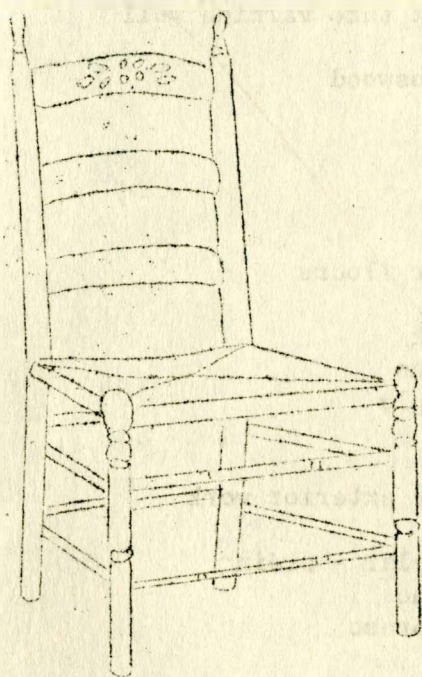
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POSSIBILITIES OF A CAN OF PAINT

by

Susan E. Wilder
Extension Specialist

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Painted furniture is used extensively. Many beautiful pieces are displayed in every furniture store. They are expensive. There is no reason why any homemaker cannot have equally attractive kitchen, porch, bedroom or dining room furniture if she is willing to take the time to find out how to redecorate it and will work carefully to carry out the details. The woman who has some training in handling paints will get the best results, however the untrained woman can do very well. The greatest care must be used in selecting the decoration after the furniture is painted. The decoration must be subordinate to the furniture on which it is used. Good looking furniture at a reasonable cost is worth thinking about!!

Furniture that is to be redecorated must have the following essentials:

1. Good wood
2. Well built
3. Simple lines
4. Plain design.

Cheap furniture, that which is not well built and thinly veneered is not worth redecorating.

Woods and Their Characteristics

1. Open grained woods

Ash
Walnut
Chestnut
Oak

2. Close grained woods

Basswood	Poplar
Fir	Pine
Birch	Cypress
Cherry	Sycamore

Takes stain well

Ash
Birch - especially mahogany
Cherry " "
Poplar " "
Oak
Pine - any color
Cypress - also varnish
Sycamore
Maple
Chestnut - also varnish

Does not take paint well

Ash
Fir - three thin coats

Takes paint well

Basswood - also enamel
Poplar - best wood for painting
Pine - also varnish
Cypress " "

Does not take varnish well

Basswood

Used for furniture

Walnut
Birch - red or black
Oak

Used for floors

Oak
Pine
Maple

Used for woodwork and interiors

Birch, red or black
Ash
Cherry
Poplar
Oak
Chestnut
Walnut
Pine
Cypress
Sycamore

Used for exterior work

Poplar - siding
Pine
Cypress

For good results in refinishing furniture observe the following:

1. Clean the furniture

Grease and dust collect on the furniture from the atmosphere. No paint will stick and give the best results on greasy furniture. A thorough washing with soap and water followed by a good rinsing with clear water and wiping dry is one method of preparing the furniture for painting. A thorough washing with gasoline is excellent. However care must be exercised in the handling of gasoline. It must never be used in a room where there is a fire.

2. Room for painting.

The room where the painting is to be done should be clean. If dust is allowed to settle down into the paint before it is dry the result will be poor.

3. Temperature

All painting should be done in a warm room about 70°F. Painting, enameling and varnishing are next to impossible to do well in a cold room. If these materials have been stored where it is cold they should be allowed to stand in a warm room until they are of the right temperature to flow easily.

4. Follow directions

Every manufacturer of paint, enamel or varnish has certain rules which he feels must be followed to get the best results when using his product. Therefore read carefully all directions on the can before beginning work and then observe them. If you mix your own paints you will need to have experimented a number of times before you can be sure of results.

5. Suggestions for finishing.

When painting dresser and table drawers, remove them and place them so that the front side is up. When dry, replace. They are easier to paint by this method and they are not likely to stick as when painted in position. Pieces of furniture as small chairs, tables can be inverted on a table and the legs and under surfaces painted to better advantage in that position. Wooden beds can be taken apart, placed on a table and one side painted at a time. The paint is not as likely to run and form streaks. After drying twenty-four hours reverse and paint the other side.

6. Brushes

a. Kinds of Brushes

A bristle brush is used for shellac
A fitch brush " " " paint and varnish
A camel's hair brush is used for color's ground in Japan.

b. Good Brushes

A cheap brush will drop bristles. If a brush is worked back and forth a few times over a smooth surface before beginning painting loose bristles or dirt that may be present will be removed.

c. Right Size Brush

A two and one-half inch brush is about the right size for work on the larger surfaces of furniture. An inch brush will work better in the places difficult to reach. Use a small brush, when applying colors in decorating furniture.

d. Dirty brushes

A dirty brush will never do good work. Clean the brush in turpentine immediately after use. If the brush is to be used the next day, tie a string to the handle and suspend it from a stick in water so the brush does not touch the bottom. If the work is finished and the brush is to be stored for future use it must be thoroughly cleaned.

7. Drying newly painted furniture

Chairs will require four to five days in a warm room. The paint must dry and harden. Other pieces of furniture may be used before that time.

8. Remove all wood trimmings that destroy the good lines of the furniture.

Often a piece of furniture is made of good wood but it is over-decorated with imitation fruit and scroll designs. This kind of decoration can generally be chipped off with a chisel. Care must be used not to mar the undersurface. The decoration may not be glued on but held in place with a screw. Elaborately decorated brass handles may be discarded and plain wooden or glass knobs substituted in their place. Tall rounds of wood sticking above chair backs, wooden frills on the top of dressers may be sawed off and the edges sandpapered smooth. High bedstead tops can be cut down.

A piece of furniture of good lines but with poor designs "stuck" on, certainly cannot be made more ugly by experimenting with it and it may be improved. It is worth trying!!

9. Remove the old finish

It is not always necessary to remove a thin coat of paint or enamel. Sometimes a sandpapering will do the work. The old finish must be sufficiently broken so that the new finish will penetrate the wood. If there is more than one coat the old finish will have to be removed entirely.

Varnish and Paint removers

A. Sandpaper, lye solution or chemical varnish remover may be used to remove paint or varnish from furniture before redecorating.

a. Of the three the sandpaper is the hardest to work with. It requires time and patience to remove varnish or paint with sandpaper. To handle sandpaper easily on flat surfaces, fold it around a block of wood. On large surfaces like the top of a dresser where the varnish is broken and seems to be chipping off a steel scraper can be used to good advantage. Always work with the grain of the wood.

b. A lye solution is dangerous to use where there are children. It will "eat" clothes and hands unless it is used with care. As a varnish remover it is not the best. It acts quickly but it is likely to discolor the wood if left on too long. It is inexpensive if one knows how to handle it properly.

Make the lye solution carefully dissolving the powder lye well with boiling water. A tablespoon of powdered lye to two quarts of water can be used. The solution should be put on with a swab at the end of a long stick. Cover a small surface with the lye water. Let it stand a few minutes. On large surfaces a putty knife can be used to scrape off the softened varnish. Much of the varnish can be wiped off with old rags. It does not all come off the first time. Be careful to rinse with clear water after every application of lye water. No lye must be allowed to remain on the furniture. If the wood seems dark in spots vinegar may be applied a number of times until the alkali has been neutralized and the spots have disappeared. Rinse with clear water. Allow the furniture to stand until thoroughly dry, probably an hour. Do not stand the furniture in the sun or near a stove to dry because it may warp. If the sur-

face feels rough to the hand it should be sandpapered with "00" sandpaper before redecorating.

c. Chemical varnish remover.

Chemical varnish remover can be purchased at any hardware store. It is expensive but easy to use. The results are always good.

The chemical varnish remover is applied with a brush. Move the brush in one direction only. It will make no difference how many times the brush is moved over the surface if it is always handled in the same direction. The varnish remover seems to wad when the brush is moved back and forth and is more difficult to remove. The surface of the furniture will have the appearance of tiny blisters when the varnish remover has done its work. After ten to fifteen minutes the varnish remover can be scraped off with a putty knife or wiped off with old rags - an old gunny sack is good for this. If the varnish or paint is not removed with one application the process may be repeated. Use a stiff brush, dipped in remover for corners. The furniture is then sponged with benzine or denatured alcohol depending upon the recommendation made on the can. The final process requires a careful rubbing with "00" sandpaper and dusting.

10. Prepare the Wood for the new finish

a. Shellac

If there are any knots in the wood they must be given a coat of white shellac otherwise the gum from the wood may discolor the finish.

b. Fillers

Open grained wood that is to be enameled must first have a coat of transparent filler. Paste filler for open grained wood and liquid filler for close grained wood. The directions given on the can must be followed. The filler is usually thinned and then applied well over the surface with a brush. It is allowed to stand until dull in appearance. It is then rubbed across the grain in order to force the filler into the pores of the wood. It is finely rubbed with the grain of the wood until all excess filler is removed. The furniture is then allowed to dry forty-eight hours when it is ready for the first coat.

c. The first coat flat paint

Mix the paint thoroughly before using. Stir the paint with a flat stick, never use the brush for this. Stir frequently while using so that it will be well mixed all the time. Have all the paint mixed for each coat before starting the work. Hold the can of paint in the left hand while working or else set it up on something solid otherwise it may be knocked over. Spread newspapers on the floor before beginning the painting. This is a good plan to follow when removing varnish also. Saves work. Use a soft bristle brush 2 to 2½ inches wide. After dipping the brush in the paint wipe it off across the edge of the can. The brush must not carry so much paint that it will run. There is to be just enough to cover the surface. Follow the grain of the wood. The brush may be used back and forth

for the first coat since this coat is used to fill in the pores of the wood. Try to prevent overlapping. Clean the brush in turpentine. Wipe dry. Allow the first coat to dry twenty-four hours. If it is necessary to thin paint, always use turpentine if the top coat is to be enamel, otherwise the oil will change the color of the enamel.

d. Sandpaper before the second coat.

At the end of the twenty-four hours sand the entire painted surface with "00" sandpaper held over a block of wood. This is to smooth down any roughness and to do away with the brush strokes. Dust the furniture well after the sandpapering.

e. The second coat of flat paint.

Apply the second coat of paint the same as the first. Use the same precautions. Do not "overlap" the strokes. Brush one way only. Instead of using flat paint for the second coat a mixture of half flat paint and half enamel may be used. The second coat of paint is dried twenty-four hours. If enamel is used with the paint let it dry forty-eight hours.

f. Sandpaper before the third coat.

Do the sandpapering the same as before the second coat. Remove the dust.

g. Third coat is enamel.

Apply the enamel very carefully. Brush one way only. Do not overlap.

One coat of enamel will give a good finish. Two may be used. Enamel dries quicker than paint. It is not thinned but is used as it comes from the can. The third coat, that is the enamel is allowed to stand twenty-four hours before the finish is applied.

h. Powdered Pumice Stone

Powdered pumice stone can be purchased at any store where paints are handled - hardware, drug store.

The powdered pumice stone may be mixed into a thick paste by just the addition of water. A cloth is dipped in the paste and rubbed well over the enameled surface. A half dozen strokes over the surface will give the desired dull finish. The dry powdered pumice will scratch the enamel. Therefore it must be kept wet. Wash off all pumice with clear water.

Another method is to mix the powdered pumice stone with fine grade oil - sewing machine oil and then rub it over the enamel to give the dull finish. A rubbing felt can be purchased for this but a thick piece of woolen cloth will serve as well. A vegetable brush dipped in the oil and pumice may be used in the cracks.

A semi-glass or flat drying enamel may be used instead of the finish with the powdered pumice. It requires less time and is easier to do.

To prevent enamel from crusting over in the can add a teaspoon of turpentine before setting aside.

Paint is inexpensive. It will cover up defects in the wood and give a good surface. It is easy to handle. Enamel is expensive. It is harder to handle than paint. Because it is transparent all streaks and blemishes will show through. Therefore the under coat must be well done if the best results are to be obtained.

11. Decorations for Furniture

The following colors might be used very well in the redecoration of furniture:

Ivory - which is obtained by mixing a small amount of yellow with white; for a deeper color add more yellow, small amount; grey mixture of white with bit of black. A buff or light brown paint or even a dark brown paint would also make attractive painted furniture. The decorative lines, designs and color must be appropriate to the background used and must be small. Large designs ruin the effect. Black painted furniture with brilliant floral decorations and lines is another suggestion. The furniture painted blue, reds or greens is very hard for the average woman to fit into her home furnishing scheme. These are better suited to porch use or for children's furniture. There are many shades to be obtained in each of these colors. Use care and secure good results.

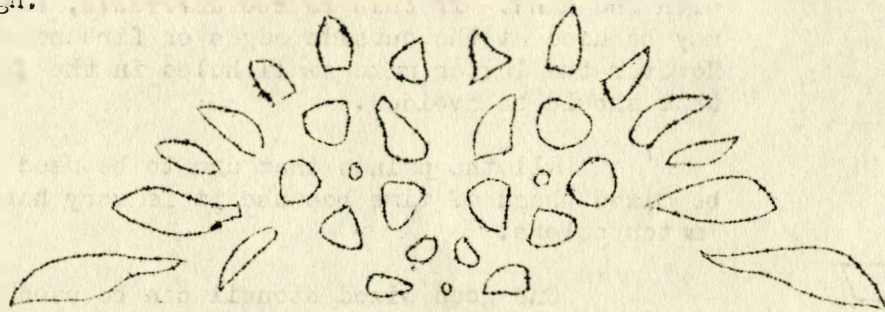
a. Placing design on furniture.

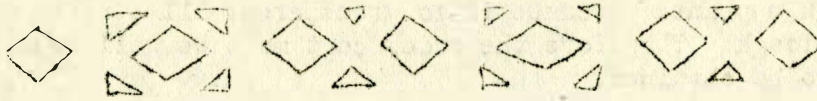
It is very easy to over decorate furniture. A breakfast table with four chairs in medium grey with well placed bands in blue is good. The grooves of the chair rounds may be painted blue. Instead of the blue bands, tiny baskets of flowers could be used in the center of each table leaf, or on top, two inches from the edge. The chair backs should be decorated in a similar design.

For a bedroom suit a floral design might be placed on head - board and foot - smaller designs should be on the chair backs and dresser drawers, a smaller one on the second and none on the third. Where a dresser has smaller drawers these might be left without decoration, except striping and the design placed on the larger drawers, sometimes the only decoration is the striping, and the key hole design. Tiny floral decorations on the knobs of dresser drawers add a touch of color that is good.

b. Stenciling Furniture

It is possible for the untrained woman to use a stencil very well in the decoration of furniture. The furniture must first be painted and enameled. When this is finished and well dried it is time to apply the stencil design.



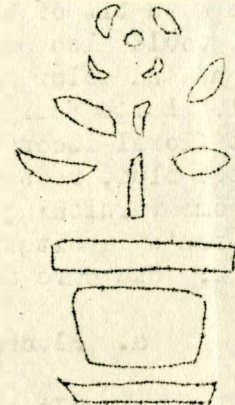


Brushes

Stencil brushes are short and round. The reason for this is that the brush is held in a horizontal position. If in applying, the paint brush seems to spread, the bristles can be held in place with adhesive tape.

Paints

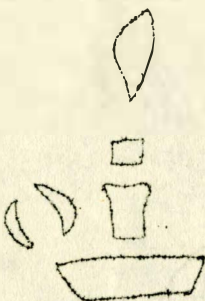
Tube oil paints are used when the stencil is to be applied to wood, but is mixed with Japan drier. When the stencil is applied to textile materials it is blended with gasoline or permanent mixture. Must be careful in the amount of permanent mixture, or the paint will spread. The cloth will then be pliable. The colors are set in washable materials by placing the designs, wrong side up onto a number of thicknesses of blanket. Two thicknesses of wet cloth are placed over the stencil and pressed with hot iron.



Paint which is used to stencil on cloth is quite thin, while that used on wood is thicker. In decorating furniture with a stencil design, light colors may be applied over dark because the color cannot be seen through. In the case of materials the color is transparent and the background shows through since the colors have been thinned. Brushes must be well cleaned after stenciling. Clean in turpentine. Wipe dry.

A solid background needs to be provided when stenciling on cloth. To do this select a smooth board. Cover it (where the stencil is to be placed) with a thickness of blotting paper. Thin materials should be placed over a number of thicknesses of muslin also. Next place the material to be stenciled and last the stencil pattern. Hold the whole in position with thumb tacks. A large plate on which to mix the paints is needed. A spatula makes an excellent knife with which to mix the paints. Rags may be needed to clean off extra paint from the stencil, the brushes or the furniture. Furniture that is being stenciled should be placed so that the surface to be worked upon is on the top side. A thorough cleaning is as necessary for stenciling as it is for painting.

If possible hold the stencil in position with the hand. If this is too difficult, weights may be used at the outside edges or fine needles. However the latter make small holes in the furniture that should be avoided.



All the paints that are to be used should be mixed ahead of time because it is very hard to match colors.

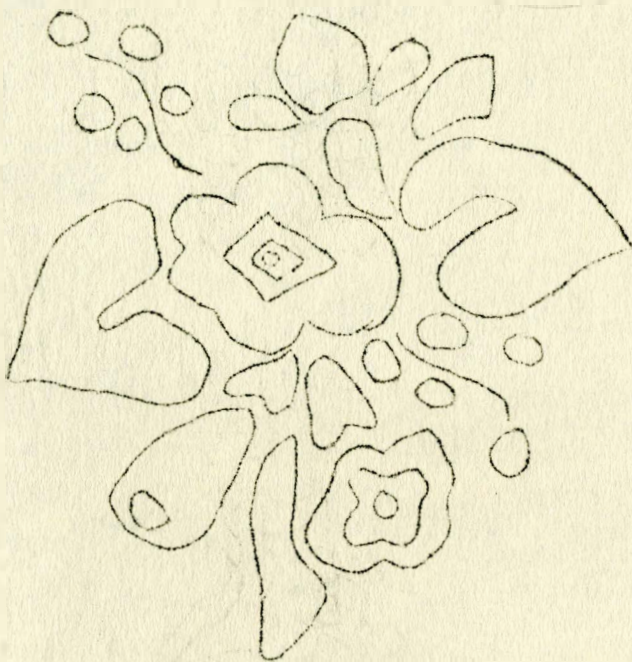
One good sized stencil can be used for a number of pieces of furniture in a room without repeating the design very many times. To do this stencil only a part

a flower and a leaf or two for a single decoration where a small amount of color is desired. In other places use more of the design.

The brush is moved in an up and down motion over large surfaces. In the smaller spaces a circular motion is given the brush. Care needs to be taken that the paint does not get under the stencil. On furniture poor lines can be wiped off very easily by using a cloth dipped in turpentine. A stencil pattern may be shaded by increasing the pressure on the brush from the part that is wanted lighter to that which is to be darker.

c. Transfer designs, for decorating furniture

Pattern companies are selling transfer designs that can be used as a basis for decorating furniture. Each sheet as purchased has many motifs that can be used in whole or parts.



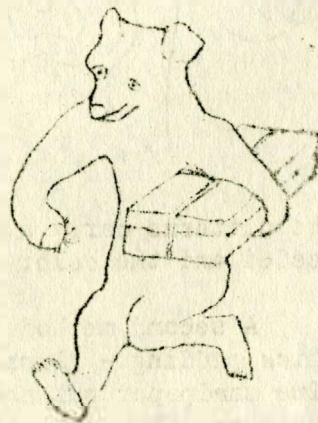
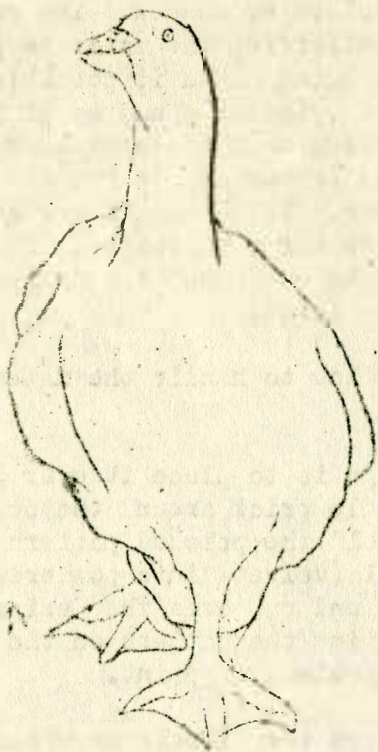
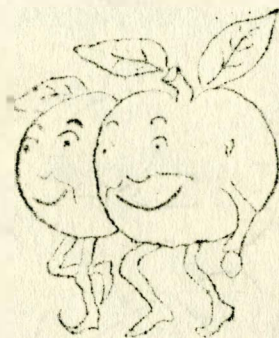
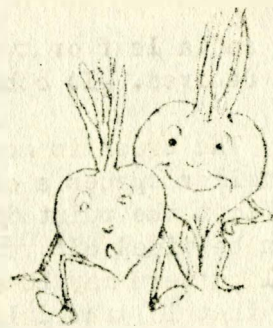
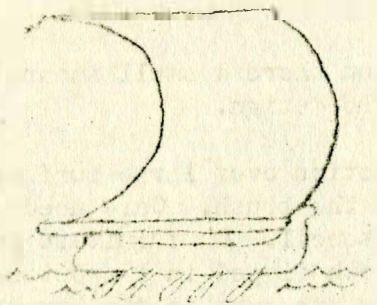
This design together with others can be purchased for decorating furniture. The pattern is transferred to white paper by placing the design right side down on the paper and pressing with a warm iron. Carbon paper is then placed under the design in correct position on the furniture. By marking around the design with a pencil an outline is made upon the furniture. It is then painted in flat colors or shaded. The method of transferring the motif to paper before using makes it possible to use the original a number of times. Any design that the homemaker chooses to use may be handled the same way. If she is clever she can make her own designs. Care should be used that the design is not too large.

The patterns carry a detailed description of how to handle the materials needed and the color scheme for the painting.

A second method for transferring a design is to place it over paper on a thick padding - flannel cloth - and with needle prick around the outline. With fine sandpaper rub the wrong side smooth. Hold the pricked pattern on the furniture. Dip a thick pile piece of material (velvet) into powdered charcoal or chalk (depending upon the background) and rub over the design until the powder is forced through the pricks leaving the pattern on the furniture. It is then filled in with the desired colors of paint.

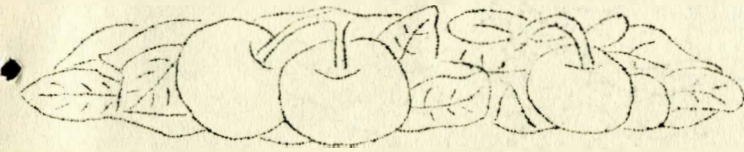
To use either of these methods it requires very little experience.

Paint animal caricatures and realistic animals on the children's playthings and furniture. Do the work in bright colors either in outline or solid. Designs must be small.



d. Decal Transfers

These make very effective color spots if carefully used. Sheets carrying twelve to sixteen separate designs can be purchased for fifty cents.



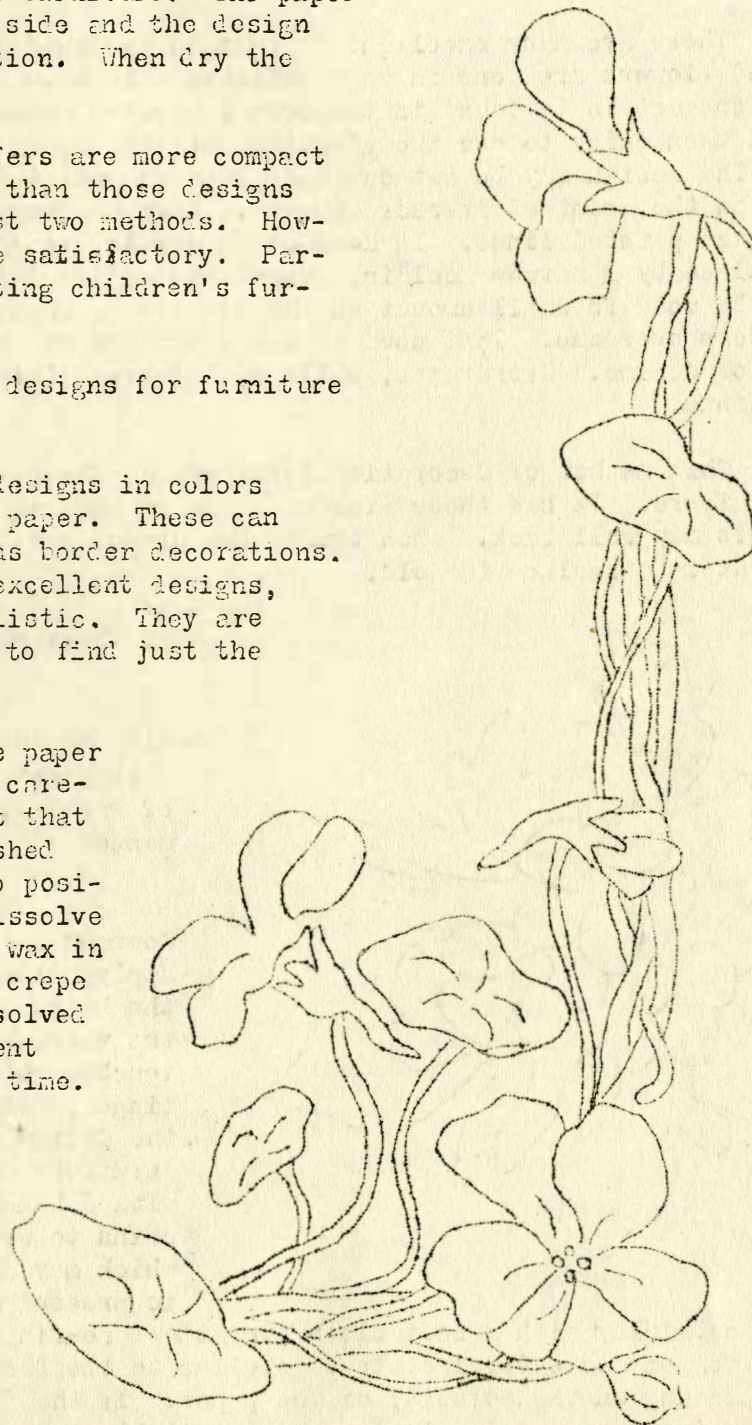
To use the Decal transfers cut around the whole design and place it in water to soak about thirty seconds. Do not leave it too long. The design is moved to the edge of the paper so that it extends over the edge. The outer edge of the design (right side up) is brought to position on the furniture. The paper is removed from the under side and the design pressed carefully to position. When dry the decoration is complete.

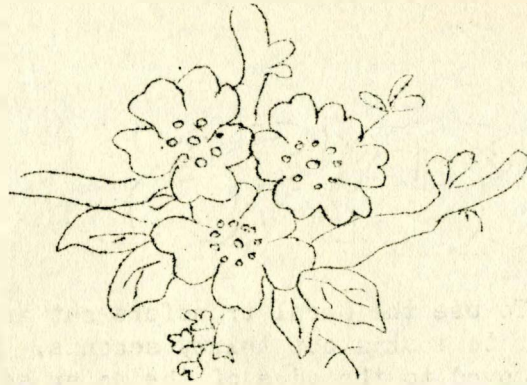
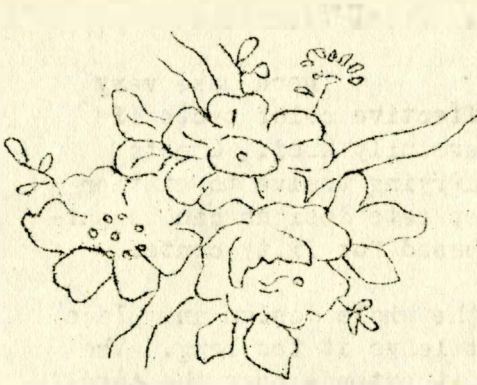
The color transfers are more compact and perhaps less artistic than those designs used in either of the first two methods. However the results are quite satisfactory. Particularly good for decorating children's furniture and toys.

e. Crepe paper designs for furniture decoration.

Very beautiful designs in colors are now produced in crepe paper. These can be purchased by the yard as border decorations. Paper napkins often have excellent designs, both conventional and realistic. They are so varied that it is easy to find just the right one.

To use the crepe paper designs cut them out very carefully, discarding any part that is not wanted on the finished piece. Glue the design to position on the furniture. Dissolve transparent amber sealing wax in denatured alcohol. Cover crepe paper with coating of dissolved wax. With careful treatment this will last for a long time.

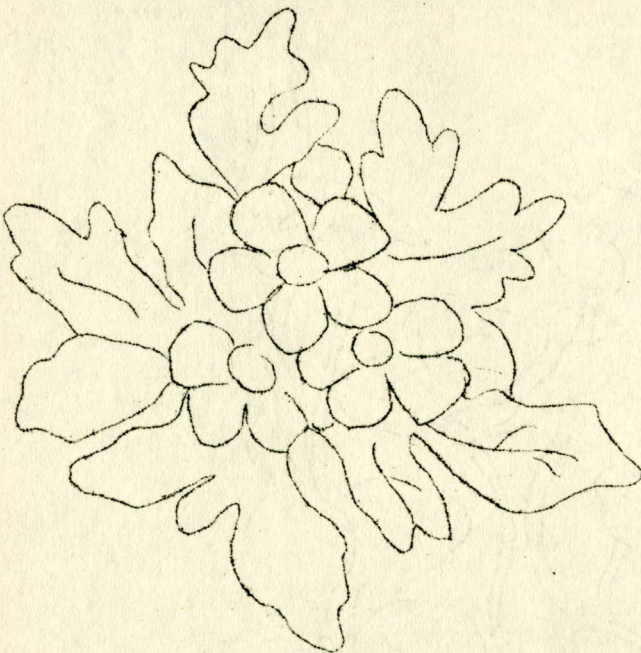




f. Cretonne motifs and panels for furniture.

There are many excellent designs to be found in cretonne. Birds, fruits and flowers are done in very artistic effects. Wonderful color combinations are to be found in the more expensive cretonnes. The homemaker has been quick to see the advantage of its use in redecorating furniture. The design may be cut out and glued to position. Tiny panels may be glued on the front of dresser drawers. They are very effective if placed inside black painted lines. In some cases panels are glued on and then held in place by a narrow moulding around the entire design. The cretonne needs to be used in small amount on the furniture, otherwise the whole effect seems overdone. That used on the furniture is only a part of the whole color scheme. Overdrapes, pillows, bedspread trimmings may be of the same cretonne.

This method of decorating furniture may be used for bedroom and porch furniture. It has these disadvantages in that it soils easily and the corners may roll back. When soiled the pieces may be stripped off and new ones used to replace the old.



g. Designs from wall paper.

Designs for the decorating of furniture may be cut from wall paper and applied by means of varnish, in the following manner:

Turn the design face down on a folded newspaper and apply a thin coat of varnish to the back. Let this stand until the varnish becomes sticky when touched with the tip of the finger, then carefully place the design in position on the furniture and press down firmly with a handful of rags taking pains to work out any air bubbles which may appear. If any varnish is pressed out around the sides

remove it carefully with a soft cloth over the fore-finger. When thoroughly dry give from one to several coats of shellac to the face of the design, the number depending on the porosity of the paper. If the furniture itself is finished in ivory or a delicate tint, white shellac should be used as the effect in any case will be to darken the colors of the design somewhat.

On furniture finished in stronger colors such as jade, mulberry, ming blue etc., orange shellac will be preferable to white while for antique effects either on natural woods or painted furniture which has been "antiqued" with a smudge of asphaltum or burnt sienna, a mahogany or walnut varnish stain may take the place of the shellac in finishing the design.

Care of Furniture (Painted furniture)

Painted furniture should be dusted with a waxed cotton cloth each day. "At long intervals" a cloth that is "freshly moistened with liquid wax" should be used.

Varnished or painted furniture.

6 tablespoons raw linseed oil.
2 " turpentine
2 quarts hot water.

Wring a cloth from this solution and wipe over the furniture.
Polish with dry cloth.

To wash furniture.

Make a suds of alkali free soap and soft water. Wash greasy furniture with this, rinse in clear water and wipe dry. Alkali will injure the finish of almost any wood.

To clean oak furniture.

Wipe with cloth dampened in turpentine.

A cream made of beeswax and turpentine may also be used on oak. Cover chipped beeswax with small amount of turpentine. Place in earthen jar in pan of water. Heat until wax melts. (Care must be taken in handling turpentine near a fire). Add turpentine until the mixture is thick and creamy. Apply to oak with linen cloth. Polish with soft cloth.

Precaution

Be careful in using turpentine at stove. It may catch fire and result in bad burn.

Cream for light woods

Cover equal parts of shredded beeswax, white wax and castile soap with turpentine. Heat until melted in an earthen jar by placing in pan of water. Add equal quantity boiling water. Stir constantly. Use but very little at a time. Apply with soft cloth in circular motion and finally rub with grain.

White Spots

White spots caused by allowing water to stand on a varnished or painted surface can often be removed by sponging carefully with a cloth dampened in wood alcohol.

Scratched surfaces

Can sometimes be improved by rubbing with camphorated oil or raw linseed oil.

Dents in furniture

Place a wet blotting paper over dent. Apply hot iron to spot only and then only long enough to allow the heat to penetrate the blotting paper and steam the wood thus causing it to swell and return to place.

Ink Stains

Many times ink stains can be removed by using a soap suds. It is very likely to injure the finish. Sponge immediately with weak vinegar water. Rinse with clear water.

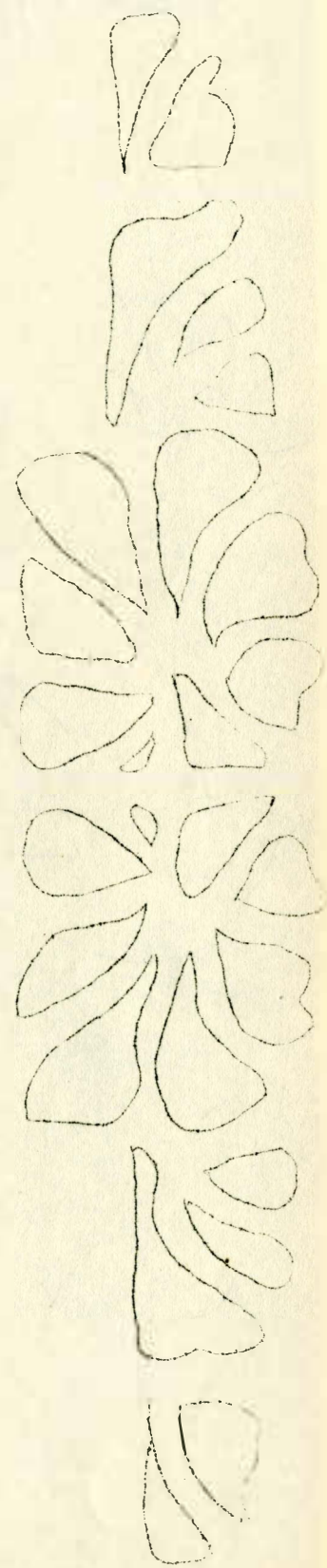
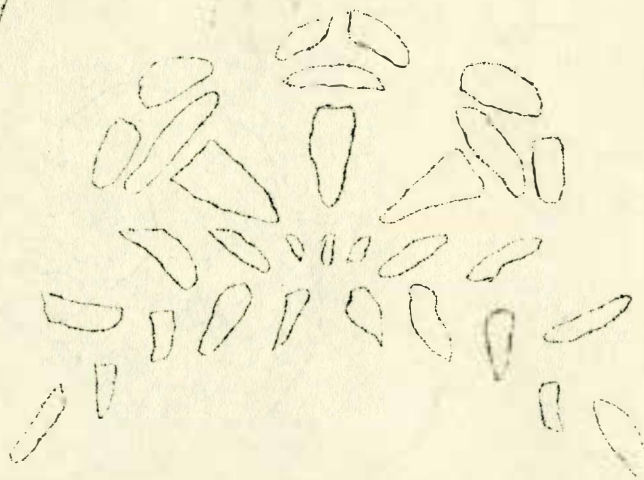
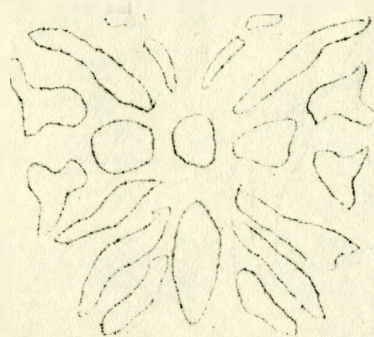
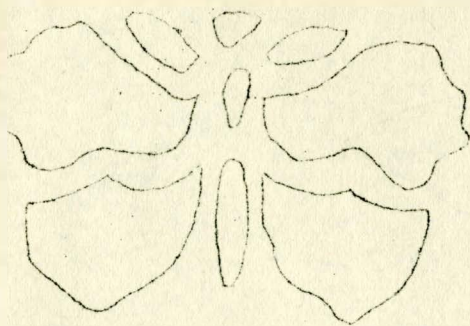
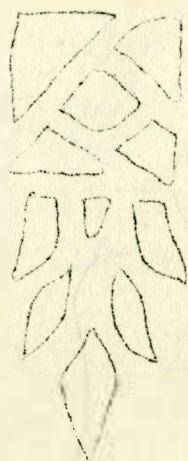
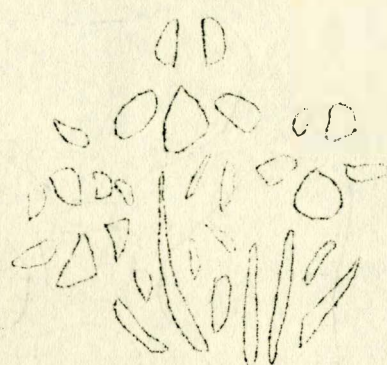
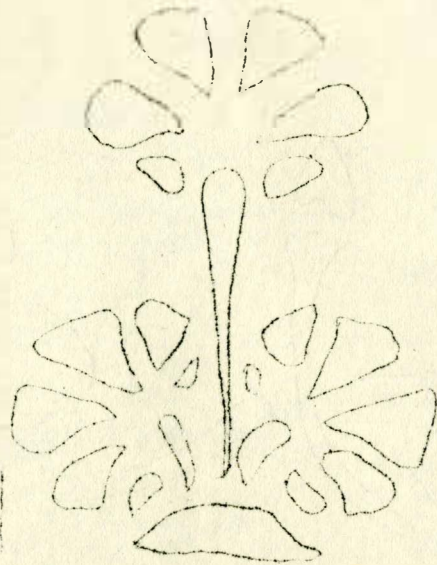
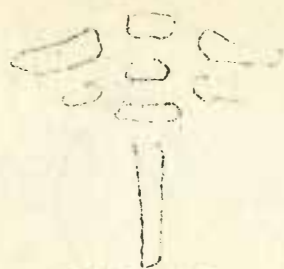
To get the best results, furniture should be dusted often so that grit will not collect and then scratch the finish.

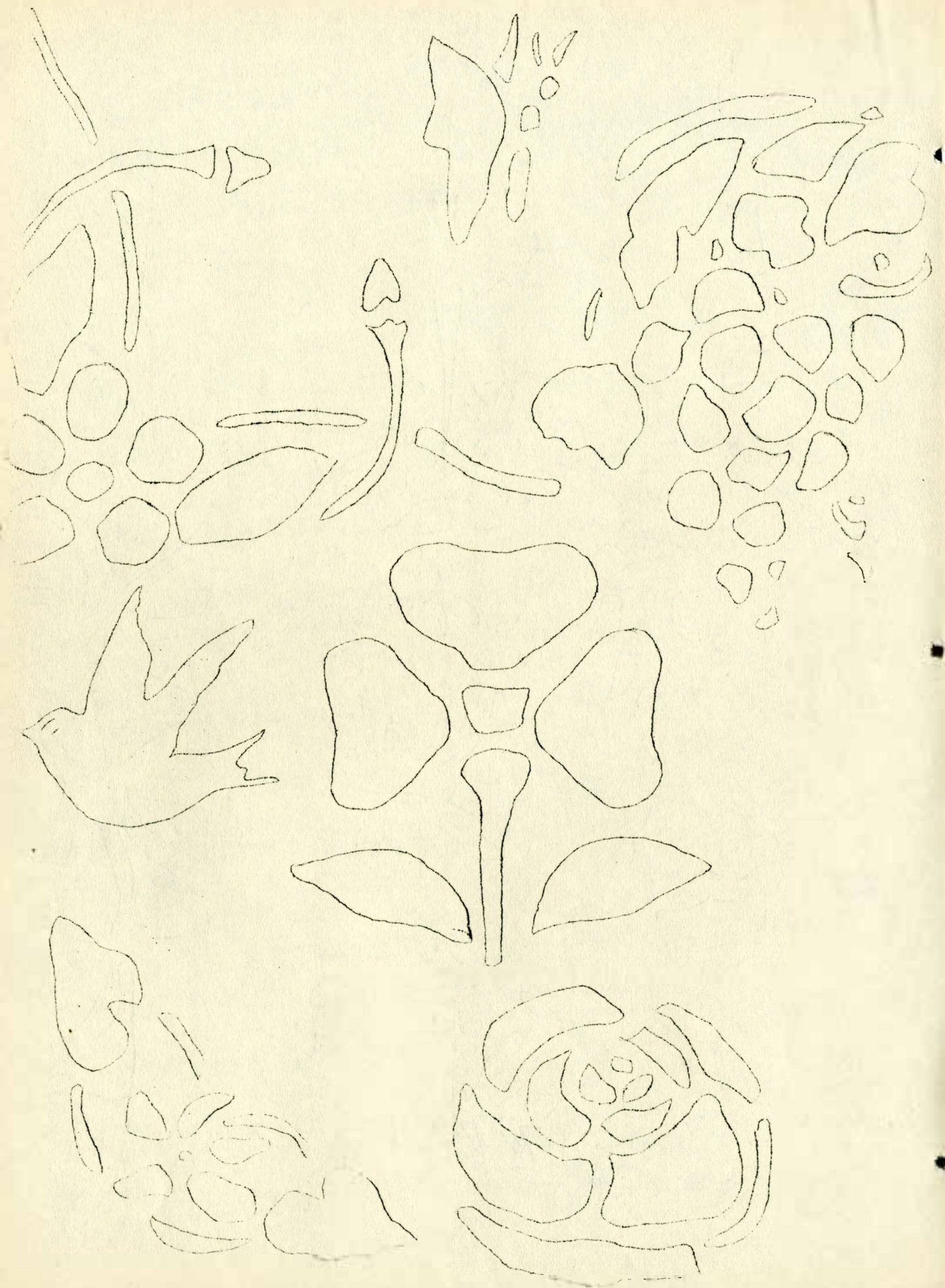
A badly soiled dust cloth is certainly not an improvement to any piece of furniture. A good dust cloth should be clean and soft always.

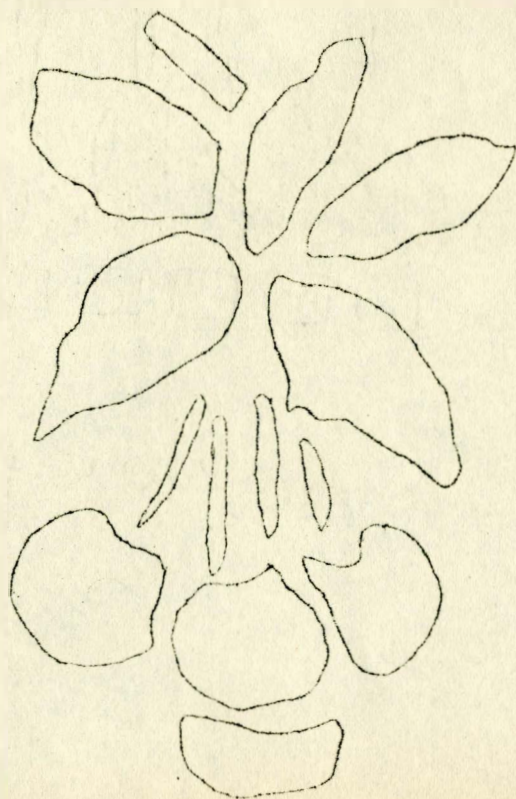
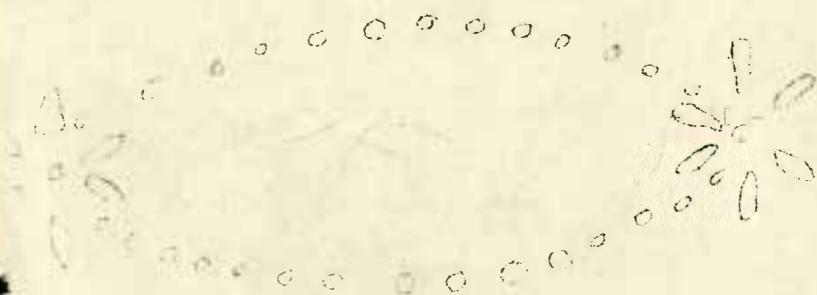
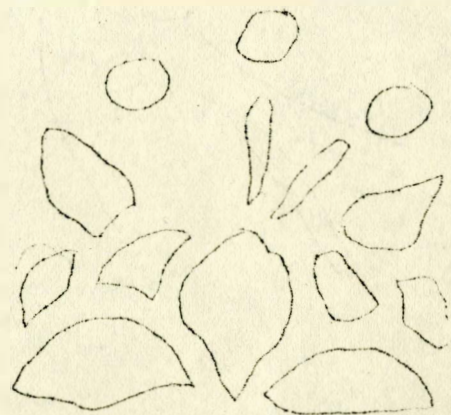
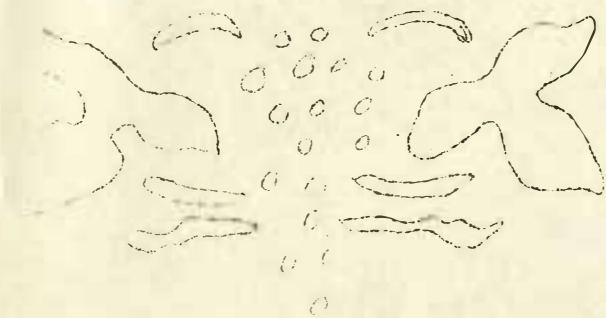
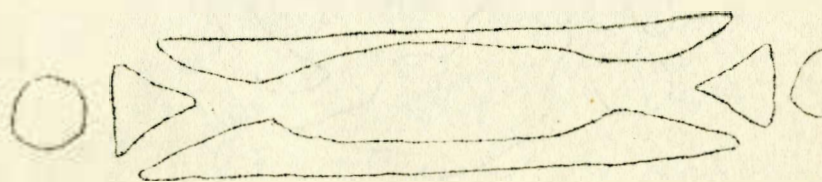
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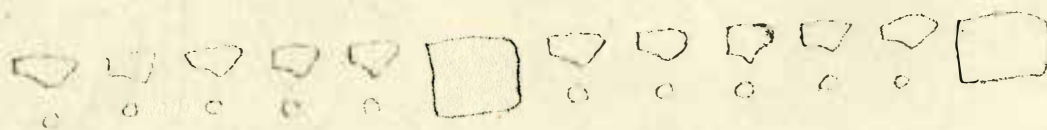
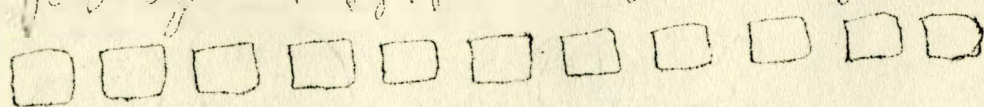
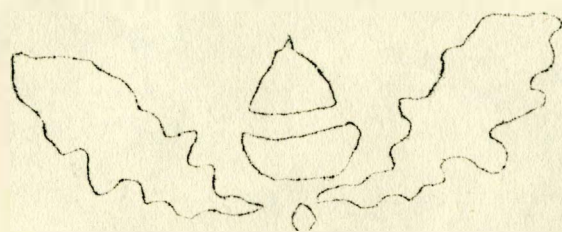
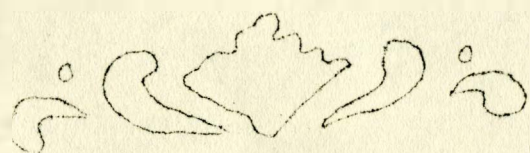
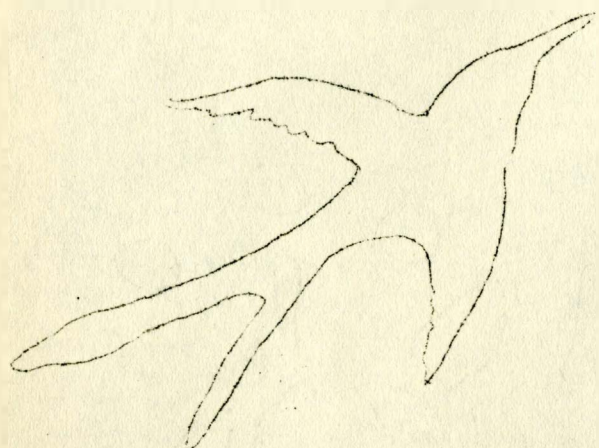
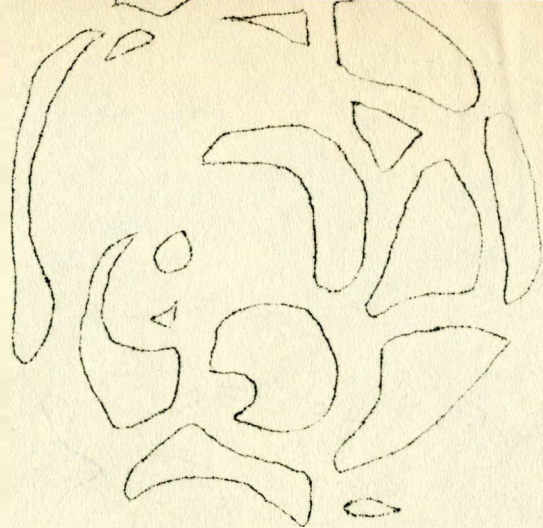
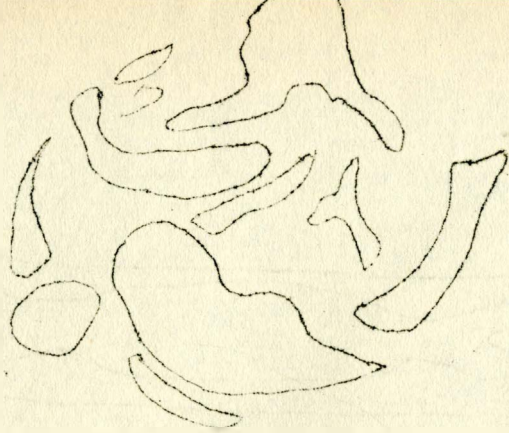
- "Refinishing Furniture" -- W. H. Brokaw, Director Extension, Lincoln, Neb.
"Refinishing Furniture" -- Harriet Allard, Extension Circular No. 43,
Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kansas
"Refinishing and Care of Furniture" -- Marion L. Tucker, Agr. College, Ames, Ia.
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"The Delineator Service Dept. -- Butterick Building, N. Y.
"How to Paint Furniture" - 25¢ - Good Housekeeping, 119 West 40th St. N. Y.
"For Decorating Furniture" - 25¢, H-465, Handicraft Dept., Women's Home
Companion, 361 4th Avenue, N. Y.

The following suggestions for furniture decoration are material put out by Malm Brothers & Co., Lincolborg, Kansas.









POSSIBILITIES OF A CAN OF PAINT

-oOo-

For the demonstration in the local club, furniture may be used for part of the demonstration and boards used for the rest of the work. Use chair (1) and (4) and the boards for others (page 5). Perhaps one of the members has a small table which she would like to have redecorated. Children's kindergarden chairs are probably the best because they are small and can be quickly handled.

A medium grey flat paint and enamel with striping or stencil pattern in bright blue is very attractive for the dining room or kitchen furniture. A bright blue with tiny red stencil patterns is fine for children's furniture. Follow the same general plan in handling the furniture for the demonstration as the boards.

Care will have to be used to have enough paint mixed for each coat for the entire set of chairs. Otherwise the pieces will not match when finished.

Do as follows when giving demonstration:

One demonstrator may handle the demonstration procedure and the other the demonstration discussion or each demonstrator may do both for one division of the demonstration. In the latter case the other demonstrator is acting as assistant and getting her materials together to proceed with the work. An outline of the main steps of the demonstration procedure should be posted conspicuously in the room near the demonstrators so that each member knows what to expect and can follow through the work easily.

Do not wait for the varnish remover to act before proceeding with the demonstration. Demonstrator No. I can sand board (2) while waiting. After she has the greater part of the varnish removed Demonstrator No. II can apply the first coat of paint to board (2). Demonstrator No. I then gives chair (1) the sponging with benzine or wood alcohol, etc.

For the second part of the demonstration the painting of furniture the following small exhibit should be displayed.

Exhibit I

1. One enameled board. (enameled board with stencil design)

Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics, W. F. Kumlien, Director. Distributed in furtherance of Acts of Congress of May 8 and June 30, 1914.

2. One enameled board with transfer design in color.
3. " " " " Decal transfer in color.
4. " " " " crepe paper design
5. " " " " wall " "
6. " " " " cretonne design

Exhibit II

Show pictures of good and bad application of decoration to painted furniture

Exhibit III

Where possible an exhibit of different kinds of wood adds to the interest of the demonstration.

INTRODUCTION

Points to observe to secure good results see page 1 and 2

Demonstrator No. I

chair
chemical varnish remover
putty knife
brush - cheap brush
rags
benzine or wood alcohol

1. Apply varnish remover to chair (1)

board (2)
"00" sandpaper
cheese cloth

2. Sand board (2)

Demonstrator No. II

board (1) and board (2)
Paint (priming coat - white
(1st coat same color as
(enamel)
enamel
brush

1. Apply priming coat of paint to board (1)
and first coat of paint to board (2)

Demonstrator No. I

"00" sandpaper
board (3)
paint
brush

1. Sand board (3)
2. Apply second coat of paint to board (3)

Demonstrator No. II

"00" sandpaper
board (4)
paint and brush

1. Sand board (4)
2. Apply first coat enamel to board (4)

Demonstrator No. I

board (5)
powdered pumice stone
machine oil or water
rubbing felt or soft cloth

1. Apply the rubbed finish to board (5)

Demonstrator No. II

Exhibit of decorated boards

1. Show exhibit of decorated boards

Demonstrator No. I

Stencil pattern
" brush
board (5)

1. Stencil board (5)

Demonstrator No. II

plate
spatula
rags
oil paint (stencil)
or enamel

1. Demonstrate the cutting of stencils

SUPPLIES	DEMONSTRATION PROCEEDURE	DEMONSTRATION DISCUSSION
<p>small board or chair for child newspapers chemical varnish remover cheap brush (2 to 2½ inches wide) metal scraper (putty knife is best) old rags (pieces of coarse material like gunny sacks are excellent) benzine or wood alcohol (whichever is called for on label of varnish remover) "00" sandpaper small block of wood fine wire brush or steel wool</p>	<p>I. Demonstrate the removal of varnish or paint from board or chair. Discuss use of sandpaper and lye as varnish removers.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cover the table or floor with newspapers before beginning work. 2. Apply the chemical remover liberally to the entire surface of board or chair. Brush one way only. 3. Allow the varnish remover to stand 10 to 20 minutes. 4. Scrape large surfaces with putty knife, wipe smaller surfaces with rags, use wire brush or steel wool in cracks. 5. Sponge the surface surface with benzine or wood alcohol. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Newspapers serve as protection to floor and save work. 2. The varnish remover may be brushed one way a number of times. If brushed both ways it seems to wad and is hard to get off. 3. When tiny bubbles or blisters appear over the larger surfaces the varnish remover has had sufficient time to act. 4. Care must be used in scraping furniture so as not to dig into the wood or sliver it. Too sharp a wire brush will scratch the surface. Therefore it should be used only in cracks. A stiff vegetable brush or scrub brush may be used effectively. A second or even a third coat of varnish remover may be applied if necessary. Wiping well with rags necessitates the use of less material for the sponging. 5. The sponging is necessary to get rid of the varnish remover. If any of it is left on the furniture it will destroy the new finish.

6. Allow the board or chair to dry thoroughly.

7. Smooth with "00" sandpaper. Use a block of wood under the sandpaper on large surfaces.

6. Unless the furniture is dry the new finish will not go on well.

7. Rough places must be smoothened off with fine sandpaper, otherwise the finish will not be well done. The sandpaper may be used across the grain of the wood at first and then with the grain.

(1) 1 unpainted board
(2) 1 board with priming coat and dry

(3) 1 board with first coat and dry

(4) 1 board with second coat and dry

(5) 1 board with enamel coat and dry

$\frac{1}{2}$ c. 10% spirits of turpentine

1 c. flat paint suitable for furniture

$\frac{1}{4}$ c. of enamel to match paint

1 good brush (2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches) rags

"00" sandpaper

1. Apply the priming coat of paint to board (1)

Sand board (2)

2. Apply the first coat of paint to board (2)

3. Sand lightly with "00" sandpaper the board that has dried 36 hours (3). Remove all paint dust.

4. Apply the second coat of paint to board (3)

5. Sand with "00" sandpaper board (4)

6. Apply the enamel coat to board (4)

1. This coat is not used except on furniture that has never been painted. In refinishing furniture this coat is omitted.

2. Mix the paint well. The first coat of paint is applied as it comes from the can. It is applied in one direction only. It is allowed to dry 36 hours.

3. The sandpaper removes the brush strokes and gives a smooth surface for the next coat.

4. This coat is applied as it comes from the can. It may be a mixture of half flat paint and half enamel. This coat dries 24 to 36 hours.

5. The object is to remove brush marks and smooth the surface.

6. Enamel must match the paint. It is used only as a finishing coat. One enamel coat gives a good finish. Two is better. It is brushed with the grain of the wood. Across if large surface and then with the grain finally. If two coats of enamel are used

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. powdered pumice stone
 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. water
rubbing felt or thick cloth

7. Show how to produce a rubbed finish to gloss enamel.

the first is sanded before the second is applied. (Sand with pumice stone wet in water.

7. The pumice stone and water are sprinkled well over the surface. With the rubbing felt or thick cloth dipped in water rub the pumice stone over the surface. Brush off water. It is necessary to keep the powdered pumice stone well moistened, otherwise it will scratch the enamel. Instead of the gloss enamel a dull finish enamel may be used.

stencil pattern
" brush (short
bristles and round)
board (5)
plate
spatula
rags
oil paint in bright blue

III. How to stencil furniture

1. Have simple stencil design ready.
2. Mix enough paint to finish stencil before beginning work.
3. Place stencil pattern on enameled board (5) in horizontal position.
4. Hold brush in vertical position and apply paint in an up and down motion.

5. Remove stencil

6. Wipe pattern dry with rag.

7. Clean brush

1. One color, the greyed blue will give attractive results.

2. If too small amount of paint is mixed all the furniture will not be alike.

3. The pattern is easier to hold in horizontal position with left hand and colors will not run.

4. The color is pounced on. It is not likely to get under stencil.

5. Care must be used not to smear the stencil pattern.

7. Brush ~~must~~ be well cleaned if it is to be preserved.

Turpentine for cleaning
brush

- 1 sheet of stencil paper
- 1 sharp knife (a stencil knife or a sharp pocket knife may be used)
- 1 transfer paper
- 1 stencil pattern
- thumb tacks
- 1 board on which to cut stencil

IV. How to cut stencil patterns

1. Place the pattern over the transfer paper on the stencil paper.
2. Use thumb tacks to hold the materials in position.
3. Follow the outline of the stencil pattern carefully.
4. Remove the pattern and transfer pattern.
5. Fasten the stencil paper with thumb tacks onto the board.
6. Cut with a long stroke.

V. Testing out the new stencils

1. Each one tests out her stencil on paper as she finishes the cutting.
2. Clean stencil by wiping off with rags. To thoroughly clean rub over with turpentine before putting away.

Each demonstrator to cut stencil.

1. The stencil pattern in outline must be on the paper before cutting.
2. If the results are to be entirely satisfactory there must be a clear cut careful outline.
5. The board is used to protect the table.
6. For a good stencil you must have clear cut edges.